

Plants That Look Like Poison Hemlock

One explanation for the later alteration to its more familiar form and connection to laughter (supported by the Oxford English Dictionary) appears to stem from an ancient belief that ingesting the sardonion (σαρδόνιον) plant from Sardinia (Σαρδῳ) would result in convulsions resembling laughter and, ultimately, death. In Theory and History of Folklore, Vladimir Propp discusses alleged examples of ritual laughter accompanying death and killing, all involving groups... 31c264f59f == Growing season == 31c264f59f Symptoms vary depending on the cause. They often include vomiting, fever, aches, and diarrhea. Bouts of vomiting can be repeated with an extended delay in between. This is because even if infected food was eliminated from the stomach in the first bout, microbes, like bacteria (if applicable), can pass through the stomach into the intestine and begin to multiply. Some types of microbes stay in the intestine. 31c264f59f

Foodborne illness [citation needed] Prions, resulting in Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) and its variant (vCJD) Ptomaine poisoning Foodborne illness (also known as foodborne disease and food poisoning) is any illness resulting from the contamination of food by pathogenic bacteria, viruses, or parasites, as well as prions (the agents of mad cow disease), and toxins such as aflatoxins in peanuts, poisonous mushrooms, and various species of beans that have not been boiled for at least 10 minutes. hemlock (conium) has medicinal uses. While contaminants directly cause some symptoms, many effects of foodborne illness result from the body's immune response to these agents, which can vary significantly between individuals and populations based on prior exposure 31c264f59f

== Description == 31c264f59f

Trial of Socrates species called κώνειον (kōneion, hemlock in Greek) or cicūta (hemlock in Latin) the identification of poison hemlock as the plant used in the execution has been The Trial of Socrates (399 BC) was held to determine the philosopher's guilt of two charges against the city of Athens: asebeia (impiety) and corruption of the youth. The accusers cited two impious acts: "failing to acknowledge the gods of the city" and "introducing new deities" 31c264f59f

The death sentence of Socrates was the legal consequence of asking politico-philosophic questions of his students, which resulted in the two accusations of moral corruption and impiety. At trial, the majority of the dikasts (male-citizen jurors chosen by lot) voted to convict him of the two charges; then, consistent with common legal practice, they voted to determine his punishment and agreed to a sentence of death to be executed by Socrates's drinking a poisonous beverage of hemlock. 31c264f59f Saskatchewan possesses a continental climate... 31c264f59f For contaminants requiring an incubation period, symptoms may not manifest for hours to days, depending on the cause and on the quantity of consumption. Longer incubation periods tend to cause... 31c264f59f His students offer accounts of the trial and execution in the Apology of Socrates by Plato, the Apology of Socrates to the Jury by Xenophon, and Xenophon's Memorabilia. Modern interpretations include The Trial of Socrates (1988) by the journalist I. F. Stone, Why Socrates Died: Dispelling the Myths (2009) by the Classics scholar Robin Waterfield, and The Shadows of Socrates: The Heresy, War, and Treachery behind the Trial of Socrates... 31c264f59f The flowers are produced in terminal compound umbels 5–17.5 cm (2–7 in) wide, each umbel section having 20–50 tiny yellow flowers on short pedicels. The fruit is a dry schizocarp from 4–10... 31c264f59f There are three basic strategies for biological control: classical (importation), where a natural enemy of a pest is introduced in the hope of achieving control; inductive (augmentation), in which a large population of natural enemies are administered for quick pest control; and inoculative (conservation), in which measures are taken to maintain natural enemies through regular reestablishment. 31c264f59f The... 31c264f59f

Fennel Lomatium is an important historical food plant of Native Americans Fennel (Foeniculum vulgare) is a flowering plant species in the carrot family. It is a hardy, perennial herb with yellow flowers and feathery leaves. have yellow flowers like fennel, but some are white-flowered and resemble poison hemlock. It is indigenous to the shores of the Mediterranean but has become widely naturalized in many parts of the world, especially on dry soils near the sea coast and on riverbanks 31c264f59f

The foliage and berries are extremely toxic when ingested, containing tropane alkaloids. It can also be harmful to handle or touch these plants. These toxins include atropine, scopolamine, and hyoscyamine, which cause delirium and hallucinations, and are also used as pharmaceutical anticholinergics. Tropane alkaloids are of common occurrence not only in the Old World tribes Hyoscyameae (to which the genus Atropa belongs) and Mandragoreae, but also in the New World tribe Datureae—all of which belong to the subfamily Solanoideae of the plant family Solanaceae. 31c264f59f Both the concept and the etymology of the root word "sardonic" are of uncertain origin, but appear to stem from the Mediterranean island of Sardinia. The 10th-century Byzantine Greek encyclopedia Suda traces the word's earliest roots to the notion of grinning (Ancient Greek: σαίρω, romanized: sairō) in the face of danger, or curling one's lips back at evil. 31c264f59f Over millennia, through the process of natural selection, plants have evolved the means to produce a vast and complicated array of chemical compounds to deter herbivores. Tannin, for example, is a defensive compound that emerged relatively early in the evolutionary history of plants, while more complex molecules such as polyacetylenes are found in younger groups of plants such as the Asterales. Many of the known plant defense compounds primarily defend against consumption by insects, though other animals, including humans, that consume such plants may also experience negative effects, ranging from mild discomfort to death. 31c264f59f == Origin == 31c264f59f

Flora of Saskatchewan native flora of Saskatchewan includes vascular plants, plus additional species of other plants and plant-like organisms such as algae, lichens and other fungi The native flora of Saskatchewan includes vascular plants, plus additional species of other plants and plant-like organisms such as algae, lichens and other fungi, and mosses. Non-native species of plants are recorded as established outside of cultivation in Saskatchewan, of these some non-native species remain beneficial for gardening, and agriculture, where others have become invasive, noxious weeds. Saskatchewan is committed to protecting species at risk in Canada. Biogeographic factors have also been divided into vegetative zones, floristic kingdoms, hardiness zones and ecoregions across Saskatchewan, and natural vegetation varies depending on elevation, moisture, soil type landforms, and weather. The growing season has been studied and classified into plant hardiness zones depending on length of growing season and climatic conditions. The Government of Saskatchewan has declared 3 indigenous plants as provincial symbols. The study of ethnobotany uncovers the interrelation between humans and plants and the various ways people have used plants for economic reasons, food, medicine and technological developments 31c264f59f

Natural enemies of insects play an important part in limiting the densities of potential pests. Biological control agents such as these include predators, parasitoids, pathogens, and competitors. Biological... 31c264f59f Foeniculum vulgare is a perennial herb. The stem is hollow, erect, and glaucous green, and it can grow up to 2.1 meters (7 feet) tall. The leaves grow up to 40 centimeters (16 inches) long; they are finely dissected, with the ultimate segments filiform (threadlike), about 0.5 millimeters (1/64 in) wide. Its leaves are similar to those of dill, but thinner. 31c264f59f Sarracenia is a genus of carnivorous plants indigenous to the eastern seaboard of the United States, Texas, the Great Lakes area and southeastern Canada, with most species occurring only in the south-east United States (only S. purpurea occurs in cold-temperate regions). The plant's leaves have evolved into a funnel or pitcher shape in order to trap insects. 31c264f59f

Biological pest control It relies on predation, parasitism, herbivory, or other natural mechanisms, but typically also involves an active human management role. As another example, the poison hemlock moth (Agonopterix alstroemeriana) can be used to control poison hemlock (Conium maculatum) Biological control or biocontrol is a method of controlling pests, whether pest Animals such as insects and mites, weeds, or pathogens affecting animals or plants by using other organisms. It can be an important component of integrated pest management (IPM) programs. destroy invasive plant species. Invertebrates and other macroorganisms are registered as biological control agents by the authorities in the US and Europe very differently to microorganisms, which are registered as biopesticides 31c264f59f

Sarracenia pitcher where it is digested. flava. The genus belongs to the family Sarraceniaceae, which also contain the closely allied genera Darlingtonia and Heliophanta. and has since been detected Sarracenia (or) is a genus comprising 8 to 11 species of North American pitcher plants, commonly called trumpet pitchers. Coniine, a toxic alkaloid also present in poison hemlock, was first detected in the nectar of S 31c264f59f

== Description == 31c264f59f The plant attracts its insect prey with secretions from extrafloral nectaries on the lip of the pitcher leaves, as well as a combination of the leaves' color and scent. Slippery footing at the pitcher's rim causes insects to fall inside, where they die and are digested by the plant with proteases and other enzymes. 31c264f59f Many of these poisonous compounds also have important medicinal benefits. The varieties of phytochemical defenses in plants are... 31c264f59f

List of poisonous plants 2018). Plants cannot move to escape their predators, so they must have other means of protecting themselves from herbivorous animals. "Poison hemlock identification - Plants that cause illness or death after consuming them are referred to as poisonous plants. The toxins in poisonous plants affect herbivores, and deter them from consuming the plants. "Poison hemlock and Western waterhemlock: Deadly plants that may be growing in your pasture". Ag Range and Livestock. Some plants have physical defenses such as thorns, spines and prickles, but by far the most common type of protection is chemical 31c264f59f

Atropa bella-donna 11 Ex. It is also naturalised or introduced in some parts of Canada, North Africa and the United States. 42) as an error to be replaced by a hyphen. Atropa bella-donna has a long history of use as a medicine, cosmetic, and poison Atropa bella-donna, commonly known as deadly nightshade or belladonna, is a toxic perennial herbaceous plant in the nightshade family Solanaceae, which also includes tomatoes, potatoes and eggplant. It is native to Europe and Western Asia, including Turkey, its distribution extending from England in the west to western Ukraine and the Iranian province of Gilan in the east. plants (Article 60 31c264f59f

Consumption of Atropa bella-donna has unpredictable effects. The antidote for belladonna poisoning is physostigmine or pilocarpine, the same as for atropine. 31c264f59f

Hellebore These shifts reflect the developing understanding of Latin plant names in Old English texts. to hemlock or similar. The flowers have five petal-like sepals Commonly known as hellebores (), the Eurasian genus Helleborus consists of approximately 20 species of herbaceous or evergreen perennial flowering plants in the family Ranunculaceae, within which it gave its name to the tribe of Helleboreae. Many hellebore species are poisonous 31c264f59f

Despite common names such as winter rose, Christmas rose, and Lenten rose, hellebores are not closely related to the rose family (Rosaceae). 31c264f59f == Etymology == 31c264f59f

Sardonicism Italy claimed to have identified hemlock water dropwort as the plant responsible for producing the sardonic grin. The style of expression can be both spoken and written, and is featured in a literary genre. It is more biting and negative than sarcasm, yet not entirely malicious. A sardonic person might participate in funny yet scornful mocking, or express uncomfortable truth in a clever way. This plant is the candidate for the "sardonic Sardonicism is form of wit or humour with a degree of cynicism or disdainfulness 31c264f59f

It is a highly flavorful herb used in cooking and, along with the similar-tasting anise, is one of the primary ingredients of absinthe. Florence fennel or finocchio (UK: , US: , Italian: [fiˈnɔkkjo]) is a selection with a swollen, bulb-like stem base (sometimes called bulb fennel) that is used as a vegetable. 31c264f59f

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